The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6258. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE RUINED CITY.

Terrible Condition of the City of Chicago.

Further Details of the Appalling Conflagration.

The Flames Providentially Stayed by a Rain-Storm.

Incendiaries Detected and Summarily Executed.

Extraordinary Sufferings of the Homeless Citizens.

The Aggregate Loss Estimated at Nearly $200,000,000.

THE CHICAGO CALAMITY.

A Review of the Devastation, Its Nature and Extent—What Remains of the City—Three-Fourths of the City Intact—The Most Handsome and Magnificent Business Spared—Westerners and Aliens of the Visitation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

EDGEWOOD, SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1871—6 A. M.

I am able to commence my dispatch with the joyful intelligence that the ravages of the devouring element are checked, and the blessed rain has removed the appalling dread of total extermination that seemed at one time certain. Accepting the boundaries of the Conflagration as officially described in your columns, and as to some extremity specified to the outer dispositions of today—a few hours in review of the devastation. From reports momentarily arriving, and I go immediately to the city to confirm them, I am sure that many will prove an exemption not promised in last night's reports. Numerous outlying blocks and many exposed outdoors of the better class in the most thinly occupied Wabash-avenue and Michigan-avenues, below Twelfth-street, have been spared. Among these is certainly the noble First Baptist Church, on Wabash, at Madison-street, and the Michigan-avenue Hotel, on the corner of Michigan-avenue and Congress-street.

It will not do for the outside world to believe that Chicago is "burned over." It is far from being a howling wilderness as yet, and I am surrounded by abundant evidences in men and means that its spirit and force, full of resources. Take any map of Chicago and study it by section lines, (one mile square,) and make these your only boundaries to be taken into the question. State-street in the first north and south section line west of the lake. Next is Halsted, half a mile west of the River. Then come Boston-street and Western-avenue—*three miles and a half*, therefore, from the lake to the western city limits, taking no account of the trend of the southern lake shore.

On the south is Egan-avenue, the southern city limits. Then come Thirty-first-street, Twenty-second-street, Twelfth-street, Madison-street, Chicago-avenue, North-avenue and Fullerton-avenue, streets representing by section lines Chicago from north to south a distance of six miles. Here, therefore, are the dimensions of Chicago, *twenty-one* square miles, or six miles by three miles and a half. The fire, in its worst supposed extent, and I hope to give you the boundaries and more notable exemptions, today has ravaged the tract lying one mile along the lake, on both sides of the river, and irregularly extending from Sixteenth-street to North-avenue, through the section lines of Twelfth, Madison, and Chicago-avenue to North-avenue, a distance of a little over three miles from Sixteenth-street. This, therefore, is three square miles, represented by your previous advices as very largely swept by the devouring element, leaving eighteen square miles unburned.

How far is the area burned, and the area that remains. It literally cuts out the heart of the city topographically, but the figure is not to be taken too literally, for, in this case, the heart was the result of the life of the city, and not the life itself. The overwhelming share of the heated of Chicago, her best and choicest residence and manufacturing portions remain, and a vast area of her best and most characteristic business, as I shall proceed to show. Nothing can be said to lighten the disaster that has fallen on the central portion of Chicago, lying east of Wells and north of Jackson-streets, to the main river. It contained structures and institutions that were the pride of Chicago and the marvel of her visitors from all over the world. Set them down as lost and their values wiped out. What of the rest?

One thing deserves to be given your readers as the key fact to this great fire. The devastation has wiped away the base of Chicago in the destruction of her old buildings, and these old buildings have in turn irresponsibly wiped out the heart of Chicago. Many a stately factory has before this been destroyed by its cotton waste. For the past thirty years it has been the pernicious practice of Chicago to save its old-time wooden structures to be moved again and again to temporary localities, and encumber and impair the streets in their rickety begirns. This had caused the squares that lay along Lasalle-street, and west to the river on Wells, Market and Franklin streets, to be thickly impaved with frame buildings, one behind the other on the same lot, filling many of the blocks so that a cat could scramble on the closely-ranged roofs from one street front to the other. Among these were the old business buildings of Lake-street of the earlier day, the old stores and prairie taverns of Lake and South Water streets. Almost buildings of this class burned was actually the old wooden "Crave's Tavern" that stood on Lake-street, opposite the late site of the Tremont House, whose, in 1856, your CHARLES FRANCIS HOFFMAN attended his Garrison Ball described in his "Winter in the West." There many old structures of the Fort, the lodging-house that were few when MARK BEAUBIEN was "keeping tavern like damnash." There was actually among the destroyed buildings on the north side Gen. SCOTT's head-quarters in 1831. All this was historical, but desecration, and the destruction has fallen. I have given these particulars because all the cause of the wide-spread havoc was the burning of twelve or thirteen of these solid squares of old structure in the centre of Chicago, dried into tinder by the protracted drouth. The magnificent Pacific Hotel, whose loss Chicago will long lament, was a pioneer improvement in this region where property has been held too good for improvements of a moderate class, and not ready for the ambitious future structures the owners, the solid citizens, designed for them.

You know from my dispatches what has taken place. I am to tell you, and the map will tell your readers what is left. For four miles north of the burned district, into the suburb of Lake View, on the lake shore, for three miles northwesterly to Holstein and the great rolling-mill and packing-house, and distillery district of the North Branch; two miles west to the City limits; four miles south-west to the populous and busy precincts of Bridgeport, with her Lumber-mills and packing-houses; three miles and a half south-westerly to the great Union Stock Yards, below Egan-avenue, and beyond them extensive packing-house district of that quarter. Four or five miles south of the fire district, to where I write, at Englewood, with the midway great railroad shops and bridge works, and then stretching south-easterly along the lake shore through Oakland, Kenwood and Hyde Park to South Chicago and its great enterprises; study this trending line and see what remains of Chicago. Outside of all lies the Park and Boulevard system, the recent theatres of high speculation, now probably ended, for as an operator who has lost half a million in expectation, said to me at breakfast, "What's the use of talking about six miles from the Court-house when you haven't got no Court-house."

Within these outposts above enumerated, understand that a large share of the area is given up to the homes of the Chicago. There are many elegant residence quarters more permanently so than any destroyed. The residence sections of Wabash-avenue and Michigan-avenue that have been visited were by no means the choicest in that character, for they had begun to possess a mixed quality. On a large extent of Michigan-avenue not a new residence of the best class had been built in the past five years. As to the north side, the residence section invaded was of a choice character, but many of the buildings were of the old time class.

Set it down, therefore, that Chicago still lives. Her homes, her industrial enterprises are still largely intact. Very few of her manufacturing establishments were destroyed. The loss falls in her public institutions, her larger buildings, her centres of trade and finance, and upon an army of the lower class of tenants and bank and mercantile employes. With these losses many fine hotels have gone, but this is all. Enough remains to build anew upon. Said a leading banker and large loser to me today, and through me to the NEW-YORK TIMES: "Young man, tell New-York to stand steady on the centre, and Chicago will rally on the right."

Meanwhile there is an appalling cloud of disaster out of which are beginning to come tokens of individual distress the whole country must hasten to alleviate. Later dispatches will give you the already mounting and frightful details.

The Fire Out at Last—Extent of the Conflagration—The Business Panic Assured.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—Noon.—The fire is out, thanks to the rain, having been already under control in all directions, because it has exhausted its fury. Not a bank is left standing, nor a hotel, nor a public building, nor a newspaper office. In fact, hardly a business house of any sort remains. Five hundred of the largest business blocks in the city are in ashes; three to five square miles are burnt over, and are now smoking like a half-dead topher. It is already known that twenty or thirty persons have perished in the ruins of their homes. Four women were burned in the Arcade block. A thief was suffocated and burned while stealing from a jewelry store. Plundering was prosecuted with a lawlessness never before witnessed, and when pilferers were caught in the act the officers were compelled to release them, for the jail was burned. The streets remind one of the streets of Fredericksburg after the battle, presenting every phase of the bivouac. I saw a strong man sitting upon a wayside box weeping like a child, his wife meanwhile clumsily boiling coffee with some bits of fine inlaid Madeira pavement, and his children playing hide and seek among the cast out wares. It is rumored that Gen. SHERIDAN has ordered rations from St. Louis and tents from Indiana. Some car-loads of confed'tied are expected from Milwaukee to-night. The panic of yesterday is quieted somewhat, and a few men begin so look to the future with courage. They think the East has confidence in Chicago and will come here with money. It is estimated that some thousands of men will be driven to quick assignment. We send, to-night, New-York the Macedonian cry—"Come over and help us."

POTTER PALMER, of Chicago, now at the East, was overtaken at Erie on Monday noon with other Chicago gentlemen, by full advices of his disaster. He places his loss at a large figure. Indeed, in the single item of rents it will reach $200,000 per annum. But he instantly dispatched to his agent at Chicago, Mr. PERRIN, to "Clear away the ruins of the Palmer House and prepare to rebuild at once, and push the work on the fire-proof hotel," the completion of which will be hastened several months by the disaster.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—Noon.—The fire continued to burn all last night on the north side, but this morning is under control. It is literally true to say that there is nothing remaining of that side from the river north to Lincoln Park on the north, and from the North Branch of the river on the west to the lake on the east. This portion of the city, except along the main river, where there were business blocks, was occupied by dwellings. Two-thirds of the population of this district were German and Scandinavian. These people are now homeless, and are some of them in frame buildings on the north-west section, and others on the prairie, without shelter throughout the day. Yesterday a renewal of the fire on the west side was looked for, and a change of five degrees in the direction of the wind at any time would have led to that result. There would then have been no refuge for any. Everybody had their clothing packed ready to start for the prairie at any moment, but God averted this last possible addition to our disaster. At sundown the wind lulled, and at 9 o'clock this morning the rain, so fervently prayed for, came. It did not rain long, but the roofs of houses and the ground have been wet, so that now it is possible to have fires and cook food for the multitude.

A meeting of citizens was held in the First Congregational Church in West Washington-street, which was continued throughout the night. Measures were concerted to protect what property was left, and to provide for the homeless. Messrs. RICHARDS and CHARLES CRALEIN, of the North-western Manufacturing Company, have contrived a plan which is being put into execution, for providing water in case of fire breaking out at any time. The machinery of their works is being used for that purpose, and their engine and boilers are being used for pumping water from the river. Fifteen hundred citizens were sworn in last night as an extra police force, and the Secretary of War authorized Gen. SHERIDAN to employ all available troops for guard, and issued an order for 100,000 rations. Five hundred soldiers are on duty. This precaution was necessary, for as remarkable as it may seem, there were fiends who still sought to extend the disaster. Two more caught in the act of firing houses on the West Side were arrested and immediately hung to lamp-posts—one on Twelfth-street, near the river, and the other three miles away on Clay-street, near North Side. This summary action proved a terror to incendiaries and murderers. The arrival of firemen and engines from Milwaukee, St. Louis and other cities, has appreciably restored confidence. The Cincinnati train arrived this morning with four engines, three from that city and one from Dayton. They were seventeen hours on the way, having to change the route twice, and then finally came via Piqua and Logansport. There was an inexpressible pleasure in seeing those experienced firemen go right to work in a business way where work was most needed. They are playing on coal piles, to save whatever of fuel is possible, and preventing the further spread of flames. The vast plain is covered with people wandering about seeing the evidences of a wealth that has completely vanished in flames and smoke. A few business men with some nerve are seeking houses for business in the west side. Rooms that rented last week for $60 now readily command $6,000. There are not many of these, but enough to allow a few business men to start. The newspapers will be started again in a few days or weeks. Hon. JOSEPH MEDILL, of the *Tribune*, who is one of the heaviest sufferers, succeeded yesterday in leasing a brick building on Washington-street, at the Tunnel. He also purchased a single printing press, used only to job offices on the West Side, and has telegraphed East for paper and type, there being nothing left here. Mr. STOREY, of the *Times*, will erect a rough one-story building, and begin the issue of that paper as soon as material can be procured. The *Journal* is provided for on the West Side. The *Republican* is also arranging for business as soon as practicable; but everything must come from elsewhere, there is nothing left. Water for drinking and household use is secured from the lake and the parks, and for horses from the river. There are a thousand people camped about the artesian well, four miles out, and perhaps as many more at the Fair Ground, and at all other large open spaces near the prairie. The people are being fed in the remaining churches, school-houses, in sheds and by the road-sides. It was cold and chilly this morning, causing great suffering, but it is now clearing up again, but instead of this being welcome, the people are praying earnestly for more rain, so fearful are they of a continuance of the fire. This is the situation; further information will be sent as rapidly as received. Meanwhile, we give a report of the fire and its incidents, specially prepared for the Associated Press by those who witnessed and fought the flames throughout:

Late on Sunday evening, a boy went into a stable on Dekoven street, near the river, on the West Side, with his cow, carrying with him a kerosene lamp. This was upset over by the cow, and the burning fluid scattered among the straw. This was the beginning of the great fire. A single extinguisher on the ground, or active work of the Police in tearing down one or two shanties, would have prevented the spreading flames; but no such means were employed. So far, and when they arrived the firemen stupefied by their exertions at the first fire on Saturday night, worked slowly and clumsily. Their efforts unavailed. the wind from the south-west blew a gale, rapidly the flames shot from house to house and board-yard to board-yard, until the district burned the night before was reached. Meanwhile the flames had crossed the river north of Twelfth-street on to the South Side, and made for brick and stone and business blocks, railroad freight depots and manufacturing establishments. The full extent of damage was realized for the first time; the Fire Department, already worn out, worked like horses and the Mayor and City Government that had supinely rested, now began to exert themselves, but the opportunity had been lost. The time when thorough organization could have blown up buildings, or prepared for the emergency was neglected, and it was now a fight for life, the wind blowing a stiff gale and a succession of the flames, and the beautiful buildings—Chicago's glory—lay before them. Harrison, Van Buren, Adams, Monroe, and Madison streets were soon reached, the intervening blocks from the river to Dearborn-street on the east being consumed. Three-quarters of a mile of brick blocks were consumed as if by magic. In being Sunday, prosperous and well-to-do people were at home, unconscious of what was transpiring. Those who saw the flames supposed it was the remains of Saturday night's fire, and having confidence in the Fire Department, were unconcerned; but between 11 and 12 o'clock a rumor got about that the fire was in the most dense portion of the city. Then the people commenced moving. Horses were brought into requisition to take the proprietors and others to the conflagration. What a scene met their gaze! The Board of Trade, Court-house, Western Union Telegraph, and Associated Press office, and hundreds of other buildings here fell a prey. The air was filled with live coals, which were hurled to the north and east—a beacon of destruction. The fire-engines were powerless for saving. All that man could do was to blow up buildings, but this availed little.

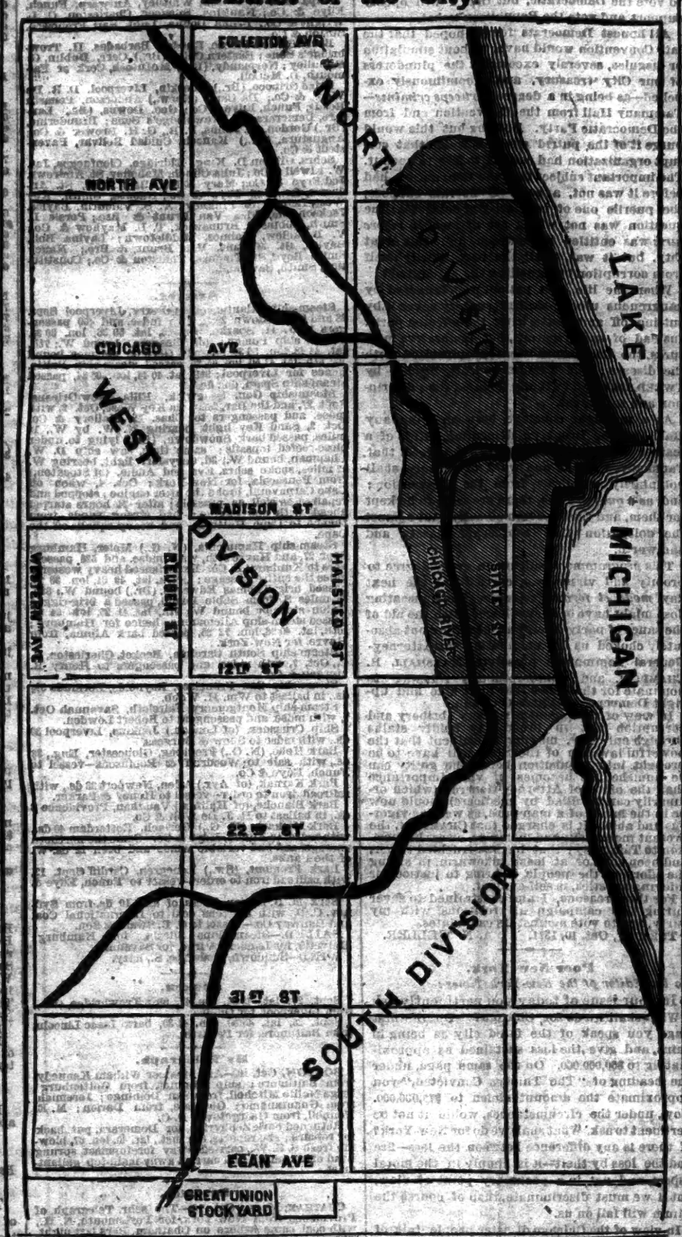
The *Times*, *Tribune*, *Post*, *Republican*, *Journal* and other newspaper offices, the Masonic Temple, Opera House, FARWELL'S establishment, the Drake block, railroads halls, FARWELL & Co.'s, all were soon in ashes. It seemed that no scenes and the flames struck a wall that it went directly through, and a very few minutes sufficed to destroy the most elaborately built structure, leaving only a mound and the bare walls standing around. The wooden pavements took fire, making a continuous sheet of flame two miles long by a mile wide. No human being could possibly survive many minutes. Block after block fell, and the red hot coal shot higher and higher, and spread farther and farther until the north side of Lake-street was a vast sheet of flame from the river front to the lake at one time so hemming the people that it was expected thousands must perish. Sherman, Tremont and other hotels were compelled of their guests, and a remarkable sight presented itself in the hurrying throngs with trunks, sacks, or bag on shoulders, fleeing amid flames for their lives. Those who could made for the remaining bridges, others got next to the lake shore and so south. One block in all the vast business section remained at daybreak, viz., the *Tribune* block. The Custom-house and Honore block in Dearborn-street, and narrow, and those who had fought the flames here, thought at least this block could be saved. A patrol of men under SAMUEL MEDILL swept off five coals and put out flames in the side walls, and another lot of men under the direction of Hon. JOSEPH MEDILL watched the roofs. At 9 o'clock this appeared to be safe, and most of the men went to get rest or food. A number went to sleep in the *Tribune* building, but there was a change of wind. The flames reached Wabash, State-street and Michigan-avenue, and soon McVicker's Theatre caught fire. In a few minutes the *Tribune* was in flames, and at the last moment the sleeping men were awakened and escaped from the building. At 9 o'clock in the forenoon this remaining block was in ashes. Now was to be seen the most remarkable sight ever beheld in this or any country. There were from 50,000 to 75,000 men, women and children gathered by every available street and alley to the south ward and westward, some having saved their clothing and some saved nothing. Every available vehicle was brought into requisition for use, for which enormous prices were paid, and the streets and sidewalks presented a sight. Thousands of persons and horses incurrently commingled; poor people of all colors and shades, and of every nationality—from Europe, China and Africa—mad with excitement, struggled with each other to get away. Hundreds were trampled under foot. Men and women were loaded with bundles and their household goods, to whose efforts were clinging under infants, half-dressed and bereft-eyed, all seeking a place of safety. Hours passed over these might have been seen in vacant lots on the south side fast out in the autumn, stretched in the dust. These are the suffering lambs, whom Christ now calls on the rich world to feed and clothe. God help them, if the heart of man shall prove obdurate! One of the most pitiful sights was that of a middle-aged woman on State-street, loaded with bundles, clasping to her throat a sword, singing "Mother Goose Melody:" "Chickery, chickery, crany crow, I went to the well to wash my toe," &c. There were hundreds of others likewise distracted, and many made desperate by whisky or beer, which, from excess of thirst, they drank in absence of water. In great quantities who spread themselves in every direction a terror to all they met. It is fearful to think of the loss of life. It is conjectured, with good cause, that near 500 have been burned to death. We saw four men enter a burning building, and in a moment they were overwhelmed by a falling wall. There was a crowd of men around the corner of a building trying to save the property there, all yielding to one of them were burned beneath it. About twelve or fifteen men, women and children rushed into the building of the Historical Society—a fire-proof building—for safety. In a few minutes the flames burst up, and they were burned to death. Among those who took refuge in this building was the venerable Col. GARDNER, seventy-eight years of age, for a long time connected with the Society; also, JOHN E. GREGAND and wife, Mrs. DERALDROVA, the noted teacher of music. It is feared that Dr. FREAK and family were also burned, as they were in the building, and have not been since. Mrs. KINALE, whose husband was murdered last week, and who was suffering from an illness, was carried away for protection to a building which was afterward consumed, and it is feared she also perished. All the books and papers of the Historical Society, including the Colonial copy of the famous Emancipation Proclamation, President LINCOLN'S, for which the Society paid $25,000, were destroyed. It is feared that a large number of children, inmates of the Catholic Orphan Society, on State-street, were also burned, as many of them are missing. On Chicago avenue, a father rushed upstairs to carry three children away, when he was overtaken by the flames and perished with them. The mother was afterwards seen on the street on the North-west Side a raving maniac. In the same neighborhood a family of five persons perished. The fire-engines were powerless for saving. All that man could do was to blow up buildings, but this availed little.

Late on Sunday evening, a boy went into a stable on Dekoven street, near the river, on the West Side, with his cow, carrying with him a kerosene lamp. This was upset over by the cow, and the burning fluid scattered among the straw. This was the beginning of the great fire. A single extinguisher on the ground, or active work of the Police in tearing down one or two shanties, would have prevented the spreading flames; but no such means were employed. So far, and when they arrived the firemen stupefied by their exertions at the first fire on Saturday night, worked slowly and clumsily. Their efforts unavailed. the wind from the south-west blew a gale, rapidly the flames shot from house to house and board-yard to board-yard, until the district burned the night before was reached. Meanwhile the flames had crossed the river north of Twelfth-street on to the South Side, and made for brick and stone and business blocks, railroad freight depots and manufacturing establishments. The full extent of damage was realized for the first time; the Fire Department, already worn out, worked like horses and the Mayor and City Government that had supinely rested, now began to exert themselves, but the opportunity had been lost. The time when thorough organization could have blown up buildings, or prepared for the emergency was neglected, and it was now a fight for life, the wind blowing a stiff gale and a succession of the flames, and the beautiful buildings—Chicago's glory—lay before them. Harrison, Van Buren, Adams, Monroe, and Madison streets were soon reached, the intervening blocks from the river to Dearborn-street on the east being consumed. Three-quarters of a mile of brick blocks were consumed as if by magic. In being Sunday, prosperous and well-to-do people were at home, unconscious of what was transpiring. Those who saw the flames supposed it was the remains of Saturday night's fire, and having confidence in the Fire Department, were unconcerned; but between 11 and 12 o'clock a rumor got about that the fire was in the most dense portion of the city. Then the people commenced moving. Horses were brought into requisition to take the proprietors and others to the conflagration. What a scene met their gaze! The Board of Trade, Court-house, Western Union Telegraph, and Associated Press office, and hundreds of other buildings here fell a prey. The air was filled with live coals, which were hurled to the north and east—a beacon of destruction. The fire-engines were powerless for saving. All that man could do was to blow up buildings, but this availed little.

The *Times*, *Tribune*, *Post*, *Republican*, *Journal* and other newspaper offices, the Masonic Temple, Opera House, FARWELL'S establishment, the Drake block, railroads halls, FARWELL & Co.'s, all were soon in ashes. It seemed that no scenes and the flames struck a wall that it went directly through, and a very few minutes sufficed to destroy the most elaborately built structure, leaving only a mound and the bare walls standing around. The wooden pavements took fire, making a continuous sheet of flame two miles long by a mile wide. No human being could possibly survive many minutes. Block after block fell, and the red hot coal shot higher and higher, and spread farther and farther until the north side of Lake-street was a vast sheet of flame from the river front to the lake at one time so hemming the people that it was expected thousands must perish. Sherman, Tremont and other hotels were compelled of their guests, and a remarkable sight presented itself in the hurrying throngs with

DEVASTATED CHICAGO.

Sectional Diagram, by Miles, Showing the Burned District of the City.



to at once set to work to rebuild the city and restore business. A special meeting of the Legislature is to be held to-day for making the business men and provide employment for the poor. Fears are entertained that the desperate distress of so many will breed crowds of pilferers, and that the will most be safe. Two believe these Gen. SHERMAN is telegraphing for more troops, and special Police forces are being organized by the citizens. The very effectual remedy is to find employment for the thousands who would work if they could. The temporary office of the Western Union Telegraph Company is thronged by thousands anxious to advise friends. The operators are busy every moment, but as the number of wires available is limited and the fires in the country threaten these gentlemen has directed that private (family) messages and Associated Press dispatches shall first go. The general press report will cover everything, as no pains or expense is being spared to burden this public and perfect. Arrangements have been made by the Post-office Department, under direction of Col. WILSON, for sending and delivering all mail matter.

THE PRESENT ASPECT.

Women and children are going around the burned district, vainly seeking something to satisfy their hunger. They ask for relief, but there is none to give them. No one has provisions or money. What provisions there were in the city are now burned or eaten, and some few people have enough to last them for a day, and not longer. Provisions have arrived from Detroit, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and St. Louis, and are now being distributed as fast as possible. Thirty-three dead bodies have been taken to a station on the North Side. At the present time it is impossible to know who they are. As night comes the want of gas is keenly felt. There are but few candles in the city, and no water except what is taken from the lake. Very few cases of outrages by thieves on the west side are felt on every hand. Gen. SHERIDAN, who has been a hard worker all through the fire, is still calling for troops from different points to keep order. All business and work is suspended, and every one is intent on security, first, something to eat, and a place of shelter.

The suffering on the North Side is heart-rending to witness. Fifty thousand men, women and children huddled together like so many wild animals, and in other places 15,000 Germans and Irish praying for relief, helpless children asking for bread, heart-broken parents who know not where to turn for food to-day, and nothing to do but await the distribution of supplies, which, at best, must be a slow proceeding, as there are parts of districts over which it is almost impossible to travel—presents, indeed, a harrowing scene. Women in the pains of childbirth, and patients who have been moved from beds of sickness, have their lives which at the best were nearly snuffed out, exposed to the rain of last night, and the cold, raw winds of today. Several deaths have occurred at Lincoln Park, and three women have brought children in the world only to die. There are people who, in the bitterness of their souls, ascribe the calamity to God's judgments. A German said to me: "This is a second Sodom and Gomorrah, and the curse of God is on it." Another night must be spent in Lincoln Park and brick fields at Division-street, and yet another and another. Each train and extras are loaded to their fullest capacity taking people away, who in many instances have no place to go, for they cannot stay here, and every train is filled to more than five times as many passengers as they can take away.

Every precaution is being taken by the authorities to guard the people to-night, and if morning comes without robberies and murders, they all will thank God and go forward with courage.

The Indianapolis Fire Department are here, and doing good service. Springfield and Peoria have done nobly, contributing liberally. The expression of sympathy on all hands is most gratifying, but help must come.

THE PRESS ARRIVING.

The *Evening Journal* got but half a sheet to-night, and other papers will follow to-morrow, some presses having been found. The private residences of HORACE WHITE and WM. BROSS, of the *Tribune*, were consumed. Mr. MEDILL, Mr. GOODWIN, and Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL, of the *Journal*, also Mr. STOREY, were mere fortunate. Gen. SHERIDAN has been hanged or shot at sight.

(Signed) ANSON STAGER.

The Fire Not Broken Out Again.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10—10 P. M. }

The following dispatch in answer to inquires from this office, effectually disposes of the rumors of the renewal of the fire:

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—9 P. M.

The fire has not broken out again.

(Signed.) AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Reorganizing the Government Officers in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Internal Revenue Office has sent to Chicago Mr. EDWARD

THE ELECTIONS.

A Republican Victory in Pennsylvania.

The State Carried by About Fifteen Thousand Majority.

Large Republican Gains of Members of the Assembly.

Riot in Philadelphia and Five Men Killed.

Noyes Elected Governor of Ohio by a Handsome Majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Complete Republican Victory Throughout, with the Most Large Gains in the Legislature and Handsome Majorities.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A prominent politician of Pennsylvania has just telegraphed here that the Republicans have carried Philadelphia by 7,000 majority, and he thinks the State is sure by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—We have carried the State by about majority. We gain two members of the House in Philadelphia, and gain probably four in Lancaster, and one Senator in Lancaster and one in Cumberland, giving us both Houses.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Sixth Ward of the City gives Buckley, Democratic, for Mayor, 200 majority; Democratic gain 21. Eleventh Ward, BIDDLE 22 majority; Republican gain 15. Thirteenth Ward, BUCKLEY, 108 majority; Republican gain 41. Sixteenth Ward, STOKELEY, 18 majority; a Democratic gain of 156. The vote is not complete. Four divisions are wanting, and in one the boxes were broken by a mob. Fifth Ward—BIDDLE, Democrat, 16 majority; a Republican gain of 61. Twelfth Ward—BIDDLE 77 majority; a Republican gain of 22. One division is wanting. Seventeenth Ward—BIDDLE 120 majority; a Democratic gain of 202.

Carbon County—Susquehanna gives a Republican majority of 67.

Columbia County—Main Township gives a Democratic majority of 63; a Republican gain of 16.

Montgomery County—STANTON's majority in Norristown is 120; a Republican loss of 7.

Delaware County—Returns indicate at least 1,500 Republican majority.

BLOODY ELECTION RIOT.

The Negro Voters Assaulted in Philadelphia with Democratic Police Sympathizers—Five Men Killed.

The storm which had been subdued by the arrival of the Chief of Police, at Third and Lombard streets, burst forth again at 2 o'clock, and it is reported, resulted in the loss of four lives.

The trouble first commenced between white and colored men, at Eighth and Fitzwater streets, and in the immediate vicinity of Squire McMULLIN's head-quarters. In a few moments the crowd, drawn together by the report of a fight, numbered nearly 1,000 persons. A shower of paving-stones was their first missile, and fire-arms followed this demonstration, and then the fight commenced. Pistols were used, and a number of men, armed with bright new bayonets, charged about and fired into the crowd. The battle continued, as the crowd passed up Eighth-street to Lombard, down Lombard to Seventh, down Seventh to Shield, and through South to Fitzwater.

The streets, courts and alleys were swarming with men, who fired upon each other. While the fight in Lombard-street continued a number of colored men, armed with muskets, came out of an alley, just below Seventh-street, and charged upon squad of Police officers, who were backing up by Seventh-street. The officers, who had been ordered to take the rescue, charged upon their position at the second-story windows. From these they fired a volley, which was spiritedly returned, and for one minute the neighborhood was alarmed with the report of the fire-arms, while bullets more at hand than bullets, each party seeking the cover of the nearest alley. The Chief of Police McMULLIN was over-powered during the riot, and did his best, with the small force of men he commanded, to quell the disturbance. He did not succeed, however, until 20 shots and more had been fired, a dozen wounded, and, as is reported, four killed. What is certain is that a number of dead and wounded were carried from the building of Mr. [illegible] and it is reported by the excitement was so high that it was impossible to obtain any other than contradictory stories. Half a dozen men were shot in Lombard-street and carried off by their friends, but how seriously they were wounded cannot be stated.

Chief McMULLIN, seeing that an accession to his force was necessary, after having been reduced to the necessity of, taking the ringleaders of both parties and of both colors into custody. The riot is attributable by those who watched its origin, to the ill treatment of colored voters at Eighth and Fitzwater streets, and were at last at all the polls on the Fourth and Fifth Wards.

LATER.

Twenty-seven are now reported as having been wounded during the fight, and two men, whose names has not been ascertained, was killed on his own door step, in Emaline-street, by a blow from a hatchet. The majority of the wounded have been taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Through the joint authority of Chief Lamon and Mayor Fox, Gen. FRAWLEY has ordered Gens. HOFFMAN'S, FARNUM'S and WAGNER'S brigades to hold themselves in readiness for service if called upon.

OHIO.

Gen. Noyes Elected Governor—Returns Coming in Slowly—No News from Iowa Yet.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—Partial returns from sixteen counties and townships show about 1,000 majority for NOYES, Republican, for Governor. The returns are coming in slowly and very incomplete. The result will not probably be ascertained before to-morrow. No reliable returns are expected of the election in this city to-night. There has been much excitement on local candidates. Nothing has been received of the Iowa election.

The aggregate of Gen. NOYES' additional majorities, received at 2:30 A. M., was 4,812, and of Gen. MCCOOK'S 126.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Municipal Elections.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 10.—The city election passed off quietly resulting in Republican gains. MAYOR BIGELOW, Republican, is elected by over 1,500 majority, being a gain of over 1,000 over the election two years ago. Of the seventeen Aldermen elected, the Republicans have nine and the Democrats eight. The new Common Council stands twenty-one Republicans and nine Democrats, and the Board of Education twenty-three Republicans and six Democrats.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following is a statement of losses incurred in various companies, furnished from the office of the Superintendent of Insurance. Read very carefully:

American, New-York	$50,000	$741,000
Citizens', New-York	20,000	1,000,000
Commercial Union, England	50,000	1,000,000
Columbia, New-York	20,000	400,000
Continental, New-York	50,000	1,000,000
Globe, New-York	Nothing	1,000,000
Glen's Falls, New-York	20,000	400,000
Imperial, England	50,000	1,000,000
Imperial, New-York	50,000	1,000,000
Lorillard, New-York	20,000	400,000
Manhattan, New-York	15,000	375,000
North British and Mercantile, England	50,000	1,000,000
North British and Mercantile, England	50,000	1,000,000
National, Boston	37,500	750,000
New-York Fire, New-York	20,000	400,000
New-York Life and Trust, New-York	Nothing	1,000,000
Park, New-York	Nothing	1,000,000
Queen, England	50,000	1,000,000
Republic, New-York	50,000	1,000,000
Standard, New-York	Nothing	1,000,000
Sun, New-York	50,000	1,000,000
Tradesmen's, New-York	20,000	400,000
Underwriters' Agency, New-York	50,000	1,000,000
Williamsburg City, New-York	20,000	400,000
Home, New-York	Nothing, but it is impossible to tell the amount even approximately.	
Security, New-York		

Composed of the Hanover, Germania, Commerce and Western, of New-York.

Nothing is yet known in regard to the losses of other companies doing business in this State, where the Chicago companies are doubtless all heard from, with the exception of the American, which writes only on country risks, in this vicinity.

Several of the companies named as holding risks have not yet been apprised that they have suffered. Among these is the Commercial, of Philadelphia, Lafayette, Guardian, and Pacific, of New-York. The amounts held by these Companies in Chicago are therefore not of necessity total losses.

Four Companies named above, the Germania, Hanover, Republic, and the Niagara, work to-day, and the amount of their losses cannot be stated at $1,000,000, but the proportions of each are not yet known. The Niagara has had no losses on risks taken, but is interested to the fire through the Underwriters' Agency. Twelve Boston Companies are known to the agencies to have amounts of $818,000.

It is understood authoritatively that the Home Insurance Company, although sustaining heavy losses, will be able to pay all demands that may be made upon it. The officers of the Excelsior Insurance Company, which is reported a heavy sufferer, are unable to give even an approximate idea of the loss sustained, but the amount is reported to be over $1,000,000. They have no reserves on hand, and will be compelled to call for their entire capital from their stockholders. It is understood that the Continental Insurance Company of this city, has not lost a dollar in the Chicago fire.

The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, of this city, has not lost a dollar in the Chicago fire.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company states that, although suffering a respectable loss at the Chicago fire, the Company is not materially affected by the calamity, as not only its capital is unimpaired, but a large surplus left after paying all its losses.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company had a cash capital of $300,000, Oct. 1, with a great surplus of $600,000. Total assets, $1,000,000, should their entire risks in Chicago be a total loss, the Company will still have assets to the amount of $600,000, which will be $100,000 more than their capital.

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company state

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE RACES.

Second Day of the Fall Meeting at Jerome Park.

THE HUNTER HANDICAP.

The first event of the day was a dash of one mile and a half, over the Monmouth course, for the Hunter Handicap, which was worth $1,500 to the winner, $300 to second horse and $200 to third. Only three horses started, as follows:

Mr. Belmont's b. h. Iroquois, 5 years, by Leamington—Maggie Mitchell, 126 pounds (Garrison) 1
Mr. Lorillard's b. h. Parole, 5 years, by Leamington—Lucy Holtzman, 126 pounds (Hayward) 2
Mr. Lorillard's b. h. Spendthrift, 5 years, by Australian—Aline, 126 pounds (Murphy) 3

Time, 2:40.

Iroquois was the favorite in the betting at odds of 2 to 1 against the field. Parole was second choice at 3 to 1, and Spendthrift was not backed at more than 5 to 1. Iroquois took the lead at the start and kept it to the end, winning by a length and a half. Parole was second, two lengths ahead of Spendthrift, who was third, the latter being pulled up.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

The second race was the Champagne Stakes, for two-year-olds, $50 each, $25 forfeit, with $1,000 added, for colts and geldings that had not won $1,000 in stakes; the winner to be sold at auction for $2,500; second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. Three-quarters of a mile. Starters:

Mr. Belmont's b. c. Iroquois, by Leamington—Maggie Mitchell, 122 pounds (Garrison) 1
Mr. Lorillard's b. c. Parole, by Leamington—Lucy Holtzman, 122 pounds (Hayward) 2
Mr. Lorillard's b. c. Spendthrift, by Australian—Aline, 122 pounds (Murphy) 3
Mr. Belmont's b. c. Tammany, by Leamington—Mollie McCarthy, 122 pounds (Barbee) 4
Mr. Belmont's b. c. Tom Ochiltree, by Leamington—Lizzie Lucas, 122 pounds (Lewis) 5
Mr. Belmont's b. c. Kenilworth, by Leamington—Lizzie Lucas, 122 pounds (Lewis) 6

Time, 1:19.

Iroquois was the favorite in the betting at odds of 2 to 1 against the field. Parole was second choice at 3 to 1, and Spendthrift was not backed at more than 5 to 1. Iroquois took the lead at the start and kept it to the end, winning by a length and a half. Parole was second, two lengths ahead of Spendthrift, who was third, the latter being pulled up.

THE AUTUMN HANDICAP.

The third event of the day was a dash of one mile and a quarter, for the Autumn Handicap, which was worth $1,500 to the winner, $300 to second horse and $200 to third. Only three horses started, as follows:

Mr. Belmont's b. h. Iroquois, 5 years, by Leamington—Maggie Mitchell, 126 pounds (Garrison) 1
Mr. Lorillard's b. h. Parole, 5 years, by Leamington—Lucy Holtzman, 126 pounds (Hayward) 2
Mr. Lorillard's b. h. Spendthrift, 5 years, by Australian—Aline, 126 pounds (Murphy) 3

Time, 2:40.

Iroquois was the favorite in the betting at odds of 2 to 1 against the field. Parole was second choice at 3 to 1, and Spendthrift was not backed at more than 5 to 1. Iroquois took the lead at the start and kept it to the end, winning by a length and a half. Parole was second, two lengths ahead of Spendthrift, who was third, the latter being pulled up.

THE AUTUMN HANDICAP.

The third event of the day was a dash of one mile and a quarter, for the Autumn Handicap, which was worth $1,500 to the winner, $300 to second horse and $200 to third. Only three horses started, as follows:

Mr. Belmont's b. h. Iroquois, 5 years, by Leamington—Maggie Mitchell, 126 pounds (Garrison) 1
Mr. Lorillard's b. h. Parole, 5 years, by Leamington—Lucy Holtzman, 126 pounds (Hayward) 2
Mr. Lorillard's b. h. Spendthrift, 5 years, by Australian—Aline, 126 pounds (Murphy) 3

Time, 2:40.

Iroquois was the favorite in the betting at odds of 2 to 1 against the field. Parole was second choice at 3 to 1, and Spendthrift was not backed at more than 5 to 1. Iroquois took the lead at the start and kept it to the end, winning by a length and a half. Parole was second, two lengths ahead of Spendthrift, who was third, the latter being pulled up.

THE AUTUMN HANDICAP.

The third event of the day was a dash of one mile and a quarter, for the Autumn Handicap, which was worth $1,500 to the winner, $300 to second horse and $200 to third. Only three horses started, as follows:

Mr. Belmont's b. h. Iroquois, 5 years, by Leamington—Maggie Mitchell, 126 pounds (Garrison) 1
Mr. Lorillard's b. h. Parole, 5 years, by Leamington—Lucy Holtzman, 126 pounds (Hayward) 2
Mr. Lorillard's b. h. Spendthrift, 5 years, by Australian—Aline, 126 pounds (Murphy) 3

Time, 2:40.

Iroquois was the favorite in the betting at odds of 2 to 1 against the field. Parole was second choice at 3 to 1, and Spendthrift was not backed at more than 5 to 1. Iroquois took the lead at the start and kept it to the end, winning by a length and a half. Parole was second, two lengths ahead of Spendthrift, who was third, the latter being pulled up.

lacking on the part of many capitalists that it was not safe to make advances with stocks as collateral security. In other words, much money was withheld from its usual functions in the market, simply owing to a want of confidence. The experience of to-day and yesterday will probably serve to correct this error of judgment. Money has been realized promptly all through this disturbance, nothing of a character to fit it for collateral security having become at all unsalable. The reports from those who had money lent out, or had undertaken the carrying of stocks for a specified time, show that borrowers were prompt in coming forward with additional security. We expect, therefore, that a day or two more will restore to the loan market the bulk of the funds which were held back to-day through fright.

It has not escaped notice that some of the Banks have exhibited large credit balances at the Clearing House, for the past three mornings, and the attention of the Bank Examiner was this morning called to the necessity of some form of publishing this, which would certainly have used in this manner to curtail the views of speculators for a rise in the morning session of the Stock Exchange, three factors, not of free-rate importance, were wanting, and nothing further in this line has reached us through the day. The broken generally are strong, and the under interest, which had become very large, was almost entirely covered, without the forces sometimes caused by an involuntary movement to the bull side of the account.

Prices opened lower than those of last evening, and fluctuated greatly before the opening of the 10th session. In this first hour, Western Union touched 84; Pacific Mail, 45½; New-York Central, 94; the Erie, 80; Lake Shore, 91½; North-western, 69½; North-western Preferred, 83; Rock Island, 94½; St. Paul, 53; Wabash, 51½; Ohio, 34½; Union Pacific, 30, and Erie, 38. The sales at the Morning Board show an extensive rally from those points. On the call, the largest sales for account decreased: Western Union from 3500 to 543, Reading from 1600 to 102, and Lake Shore from 95 to 92, while Pacific Mail fell from 472 to 444, and North-western from 69½ to 69½. As general discovery advanced prices to 1 P. M. as follows: Western Union, 89; Pacific Mail, 48; New-York Central, 96½; Reading, 102½; Lake Shore, 95½; North-western, 69½; Rock Island, 95½; St. Paul, 55½; Wabash, 56½; Ohio, 35½; Union Pacific, 30½, and Erie, 39.

The business of the afternoon was not by any means so active as that of the earlier part of the day. Fluctuations growing out of the difficulty of getting money were frequent, and in the case of Rock Island, about 2 P. M., cash sales at 95½ were made side by side with transactions regular way at 95. This difference, however, was not attributable to money though it has been so said for effect. Money commanded very generally a commission of a quarter to half P cent, in addition to seven P cent interest; but this was the worst. Houses of the first standing were supplied at plain seven P cents, or, at most, seven P cent in coin. As the close began, balances were undoubtedly carried over, both from the fear of lending, above noted, and as the result of the extensive liquidation of the past two days. The result of this subsequent dealing resulted in prices that make a respectable comparison, some a little higher, some a little lower, with yesterday.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday afternoon:

CLOSING PRICES.	OCT. 10.	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	111½	111½	111½
United States 5-20s of 1862	115½	115½	115½
United States 5-20s of 1865	115½	115½	115½
United States 5-20s of 1867	114½	114½	114½
American Gold	113½	113½	113½
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½	109½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	97½	97½	97½
N. Y. C. & Hudson Debt Ctfs	91	91	91
Reading	102½	102½	102½
Chicago and Rock Island	95½	95½	95½
North-west Common	69½	69½	69½
North-west Preferred	83	83	83
Pacific Mail	47½	47½	47½
St. Paul Preferred	55½	55½	55½
St. Paul Common	53½	53½	53½
Lake Shore	95½	95½	95½
Ohio and Mississippi	34½	34½	34½
Toledo and Wabash	51½	51½	51½
Wabash Preferred	56½	56½	56½
Western Union	84½	84½	84½
Pacific Express	50	50	50
Quicksilver	15½	15½	15½
Quicksilver Preferred	33½	33½	33½

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Maryland Coal Co.	10	Adams Express	59
Cumber. Co. Reil	22	Wells, Fargo & Co.	41
Cen. Coal of Md.	20	Wells, Fargo Bonds	3
W. Va. Coal	16½	Am. Merchants' Union	2½
Quick. Mining Co.	14½	Public Mail S. S. Co.	43½
Quick. Min. Co. Pf.	31		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 10.

Gold receipts	$616,821 47
Gold payments	16,614 59
Gold balance	68,360,013 15
Currency receipts	680,976 49
Currency payments	479,260 20
Currency balance	10,301,050 99
Customs	495,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
Ohio 6s, Old	103¾	
City 6s, New	101¾	101¾
Cumberland, 6s, Anthony	112	
Pennsylvania Central	95½	95¾
Reading	104¾	105
Lehigh Valley		58½
Northern Central		42
Lehigh Navigation	54	54¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company reports that it will have a surplus after meeting all losses on Chicago risks.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $5,000,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100;

can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $16,000,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons on, or can be registered with the coupons off, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 2 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company. Those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 103 and accrued interest. This road is splendidly placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,

Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

6 PER CENT. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO—FIVE-TWENTIES—CENTRAL PACIFIC.

BANKING OFFICE OF HINE & HATCH,

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1871.

Of the FIFTEEN MILLION CHESAPEAKE and OHIO SIX PER CENT. LOAN, less than another ninepenny remains unsold, and this remainder is rapidly being taken up. These bonds have thirty years to run, are especially desirable for investment, can now be bought at 90 per cent. less than TEN-FORTIES, 80 per cent less than EIGHTEEN-SIXTIES, 85 per cent less than SIXES of 1881.

We have a limited supply left of the smaller denominations. Bonds are in coupon or registered form, same as FIVE-TWENTIES.

When the Railroad is completed in 1873, and the Bonds are dealt in at the Stock Exchange of the world, we have no doubt they will be equally popular with the Central Pacifics, which now command a premium, and are a favorite security here, and in Europe; both roads being important lines, and under substantially the same general management. Principal and interest of the CENTRAL PACIFIC and CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are specifically payable in gold coin in New-York, the interest on the former being paid January and July, and of the latter, MAY and November, corresponding with the same classes of Five-twenties. We recommend either of them to our friends and customers with the same confidence that we did the Five-Twenty Bonds, when we were selling millions of them for the United States Government.

We buy and sell Five-Twenties, Ten-Forties, Eighty-Ones, and Central or Western Pacifics, or receive them in payment for Chesapeake and Ohio Bonds at their current market price. Orders for Chesapeake and Ohio Bonds, accompanied with Drafts or Checks, may be forwarded to us by mail, and the bonds will be sent by express, charges paid.

HINE & HATCH.

P. S.—Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow Four per Cent. interest.

Certificates of deposit issued and collections made in all parts of the Union.

HARVEY FISK,
A. S. HATCH.

INVESTORS CAN OBTAIN FROM US

any of the best descriptions of Railroad Bonds for sale, or will receive them in exchange for those of the BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD; we buy and sell, and we recommend them as desirable investments. We will receive the same bonds in exchange for the Erie Preferred at 50 per cent of capital, as has to be done by parties holding Erie Preferred. The BONDS OF THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE COMPANY are offered at a prospective profit of 20 per cent. We buy and sell the bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, and the Rockford, Rock Island and Northern Railroad, which are the only railroads reaching the great agricultural district, heretofore shut out from railroad facilities; the bonds are small, and will be, through their connections, a favorite security. We buy and sell the bonds of the Rockford, Chicago and Northern Railroad, the road to this City allowing its true condition to be appreciated, and generally known by the bondholder. By the foregoing we have a bond equally sound and safe; he also sells to the capitalist more than twenty-five per cent, while to the former he adds more than forty-seven and a half per cent.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI, 8 PER CENT. BONDS,

For sale by
W. F. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 52 Pine-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

POSITIVELY FIRE-PROOF!

THE EQUITABLE BUILDING,
CONSTRUCTED OF
GRANITE AND IRON,
THE

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

OF THE

MERCANTILE LOAN AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY

of GRANITE, STEELE and IRON within that building, with TELEGRAPH and a POLICE STATION, affords the

GREATEST SECURITY KNOWN.

All desiring absolute safety for their property are invited to examine these premises.

120 and 122 Broadway, Corner Cedar-st.

DIRECTORS.

THOS. U. SUTTON, President.
ROBERT LENOX KELCHAM, First Vice-President.
WILLIAM MILES, Second Vice-President.
HORN LANCE KITCHEN, EDWARD A. SMITH,
HENRY G. MARQUAND, ATAWOOD THORN,
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, GEORGE D. PHELPS,
GEORGE D. MORGAN, WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
THOS. L. SMULL, HENRY B. HYDE.

ELBERT B. MONROE, Treasurer.
CAMPBELL H. YOUNG, Secretary.
WM. H. MILLER, Sup't of Safe Deposit.

CONVERSION OF 5-20 BONDS.

AN IMMEDIATE PROFIT OF
FOURTEEN PER CENT.
AND AN ANNUAL INCREASE OF INCOME OF

THIRTY-EIGHT PER CENT.

WILL BE SECURED TO HOLDERS OF 5-20S BY

CONVERTING THEM AT ONCE INTO

7.30 Land-Grant Gold Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The sales of which this month (October) are

LARGER THAN EVER.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.

OF MISSOURI, IOWA AND NEBRASKA

RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS—The road runs from Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad and the Burlington and Missouri River Railway, and will be a great through road and of the Rock Island and North-west Railroad, and will be largely a feeder of connections west of the Mississippi, whose business will be no larger a business than some of its above mentioned rivals enjoy. All the said rival enterprises are profitable and are expected to be to a greater degree. It is pushing forward with rapidity, and is finished and presents a solid security for the present issue of bonds.

We offer them at 92 and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 20 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	30	Meats, pkgs.	372
Broom-corn, bales	41	Spirits Turp., bbls.	142
Beef, pkgs.	6	Grease, Turp., bbls.	26
Beeswax, pkgs.	3	Oil-cake, pkgs.	30
Cotton, bales	7,818	Tar, bbls.	127
Coffee, sacks	2,000	Pitch, bbls.	50
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	726	Resin, bbls.	1,000
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	762	Oil-cake, pkgs.	
Eggs, bbls.	1,900	Pork, pkgs.	22
Flour, bbls.	16,900	Beef, pkgs.	22
Wheat, bushels	20,000	Butter, pkgs.	306
Corn, bushels	22,000	Lard, pkgs.	4
Rye, bushels	2,000	Lard, kegs.	
Malt, bushels	2,000	Cheese, pkgs.	9,116
Barley, bushels	28,000	Butter, pkgs.	4,216
Grass-seed, bushels	600	Cheese, pkgs.	9,116
Flax-seed, bags	1,616	Tallow, pkgs.	653
Hops, bales	1,000	Rosin, bbls.	1,000
R. R. Iron, tons	600	Spirits Turp., bbls.	142
Corn-meal, pkgs.	1,000	Grease, bbls.	75
Hemp, bales	70	Grease, bbls.	26
Corn-meal, bbls.	10	Grease, bbls.	30
Corn-meal, bags	200	Tow, bales	40
Hemp, baled	70	Tar, half casks	1,000
Hides, bales	4,220	Tobacco, hhds.	1,000
Hides, bales	4,220	Tobacco, bbls. and cs.	1,000
Hides, bales	18	Whisky, bbls.	1,000
Leather, sides	20,000	Wool, bales	57

The export clearances since our last are reported at the Merchants' Exchange. Nine stores have been cleared for foreign ports, as follows:

By the bark *Helen Angier*, for Bristol—94,497 bushels Wheat, 48,978 lbs. Oilcake, 24,140 lbs. Tallow.

By the brig *De Cano*, for Penarth and orders—17,694 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Normandy*, for Cork and orders—68,232 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Eastern Chief*, for Dublin—94,000 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Ada E. Cullen*, for Antwerp—28,613 bushels Wheat, 2,400 tcs. Lard, 100 bbls. Tallow.

By the steamer *Siberia*, for Hamburg—200 bales Tobacco, 100 boxes Tobacco, 22 hhds. Tobacco, 1,018 bbls. Rosin, 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,000 bbls. Crude Turp., 50 bbls. Oil-cake, 50 bbls. Tallow, 17 bales Cotton, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bbls. Corn-meal, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, 1,000 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark *Gilman D. Read*, for Copenhagen—20 cartons Acid, 1 case Sewing-machines, 200 bundles Hoops, 4 tons Oar Spoons, 19 Car Wheels, 600 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bbls. Rosin, 1,000 bbls. Naphtha, 6 boxes Jasper, 2 pcs. Paper, 75 bbls. Resin, 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,000 bbls. Crude Turp., 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, 50 bbls. Grease, 500 lbs. Fish, 2 cases Woman's Sundries, 10 cases Machinery.

By the bark *Fanny Fuller*, for Penang, by the way of Cleopatra, 1,000 gallons Petroleum, in cases.

COTTON—The market has been strong in price, but quiet, checked, in part, by the scant supply available for sale. Receipts, 1,356 bales; stock, 2,318 bales. The week's receipts at Rio and Santos have been 20,565 bags; sales, 21,500 bags; stock in first hands 30,000 bags; afloat for Europe, 30,000 bags; and at the outports 15,000 bags. Quotations for Rio and Santos quoted thus: Ordinary, 19½c. @19¾c.; Fair, 14c. @14½c.; Good, 14½c. @15c.; Prime, 15½c. @15¾c. Sales, 1,000 bales, with 60 and 90 days' credit. Other kinds have been unsettled and nominal at nominal rates; sales, 2,310 bags Cayenne, 75 bales Maracaibo, 200 bales Laguayra, 100 bales Savanilla, 100 bales Florida Water, 200 bbls. Potatoes, 40 bbls. Onions, 500 pc

The Sun.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1871

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The committee of citizens who elected Mayor Hall on Monday night, by a majority of 37,000 votes, met last night at the Cooper Institute, and, after listening to addresses from Mayor Hall, Gen. Shaler, Gen. Sharpe, Mr. Evarts, Mr. Graham, Mr. Bergen, Mr. Cornell, Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Bowen, Mr. Cullen, Mr. Bell, Mr. Hall, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Hoffman

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Mayor Hall's Latest Defense of His Official Misconduct.

Judge Ingraham's Mandamus in the Matter of the Park Commissioners—His Order Directed to the Controller and Deputy Controller—Further Receipts of Taxes.

It was whispered about the City Hall that the Mayor intended showing that his signature had been forged to many of the County Commissioners' warrants, and that he had refused his signature to others after he had attached his name to them. It was also reported by gossips of the King that if the Mayor cannot make oath that such are the facts, it will place the Ring who drafted the Commissioners' warrants in very great peril, as the law will hold them responsible for the sums paid out on the forged documents. Although Gentlemen who constantly watch the movements and remarks of the Ring Mayor himself that it was not unlikely that the Mayor would accept such a course to relieve himself from the odium of his recent arrest, and that his attorneys would be ready to file affidavits on Controller CONNOLLY. Rumors were rife that efforts would be made to have the Legislature indicted in order to compel the Governor to furnish the Finance Department, and give them a chance to put one of their tools in the place. Without they can get control of the Controller's office in order to play their old game of bankruptcy and thereby work with the City's money, the members will be dreadfully disgusted for want of funds at the coming election, and this is a disaster which they do not relish. The Grand Jury was in session yesterday, but no daily proceedings were held of any private. Inquiries were made at the District-Attorney's office as to whether charges had been preferred against the Controller, but no satisfactory information could be obtained. The Grand Jury will report at the Court of Over and Terminer this morning.

The Mandamus Addressed to the Controller and Deputy Controller.

Affidavit of Henry Hilton on which the Order to Show Cause was Granted—The Grounds of Judge Ingraham.

The order made by Judge INGRAHAM directing Controller CONNOLLY and Deputy Controller CARROLL to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued to compel them to issue warrants to pay the Park Commissioners bonds and funded stock authorized by the Legislature, was returnable before the said Judge at the Supreme Court-rooms in Chambers, on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 12 noon, when arguments on the motion to grant a peremptory mandamus will be heard.

The following are the material parts of the affidavit of Ex-Judge HILTON, Treasurer of the Board of Park Commissioners, on which the order to show cause was granted:

That the Department of Public Parks is one of the departments of the Municipal Government, organized under the act of April, 1870, which was amended by the act of April, 1871. That a part of the duties imposed by law upon the Department is the acquirement and improvement of the public parks, and of superintending the treasury and executive business which may pertain to the affairs of. That said Department is authorized to make requisitions upon the Controller for such sums of money as shall appear for the fair management of the parks and other places. That it is the duty of the Controller to audit the accounts of said Department. That they have made various requisitions on the Controller for the following amounts, which appear to one or more of said requisitions thereto, which have been audited by the Controller, and which the Board of Apportionment has duly approved of and consented to the making of the bonds hereinafter mentioned, and authorized the Controller to make and pay over the moneys received by the Corporation.

The following are the statements attached to the affidavit, purporting to show the detailed requisitions:

[Here follow tables.]

The Controller's Affidavit.

The affidavit of Controller CONNOLLY and Deputy Controller CARROLL was then read. They state that they have been served with the order to show cause, and that they have been informed by counsel that the relator, Henry Hilton, has made an affidavit in support of the application for the writ of mandamus, which they have not seen, but which they are informed by counsel contains the statements and charges set forth in the petition. That they have been informed by counsel that the relator has made an affidavit in support of the application for the writ of mandamus, which they have not seen, but which they are informed by counsel contains the statements and charges set forth in the petition. That they have been informed by counsel that the relator has made an affidavit in support of the application for the writ of mandamus, which they have not seen, but which they are informed by counsel contains the statements and charges set forth in the petition. That they have been informed by counsel that the relator has made an affidavit in support of the application for the writ of mandamus, which they have not seen, but which they are informed by counsel contains the statements and charges set forth in the petition.

The Grounds of Judge Ingraham.

The order made by Judge INGRAHAM directing Controller CONNOLLY and Deputy Controller CARROLL to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued to compel them to issue warrants to pay the Park Commissioners bonds and funded stock authorized by the Legislature, was returnable before the said Judge at the Supreme Court-rooms in Chambers, on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 12 noon, when arguments on the motion to grant a peremptory mandamus will be heard.

The following are the material parts of the affidavit of Ex-Judge HILTON, Treasurer of the Board of Park Commissioners, on which the order to show cause was granted:

That the Department of Public Parks is one of the departments of the Municipal Government, organized under the act of April, 1870, which was amended by the act of April, 1871. That a part of the duties imposed by law upon the Department is the acquirement and improvement of the public parks, and of superintending the treasury and executive business which may pertain to the affairs of. That said Department is authorized to make requisitions upon the Controller for such sums of money as shall appear for the fair management of the parks and other places. That it is the duty of the Controller to audit the accounts of said Department. That they have made various requisitions on the Controller for the following amounts, which appear to one or more of said requisitions thereto, which have been audited by the Controller, and which the Board of Apportionment has duly approved of and consented to the making of the bonds hereinafter mentioned, and authorized the Controller to make and pay over the moneys received by the Corporation.

The following are the statements attached to the affidavit, purporting to show the detailed requisitions:

[Here follow tables.]

The Controller's Affidavit.

The affidavit of Controller CONNOLLY and Deputy Controller CARROLL was then read. They state that they have been served with the order to show cause, and that they have been informed by counsel that the relator, Henry Hilton, has made an affidavit in support of the application for the writ of mandamus, which they have not seen, but which they are informed by counsel contains the statements and charges set forth in the petition. That they have been informed by counsel that the relator has made an affidavit in support of the application for the writ of mandamus, which they have not seen, but which they are informed by counsel contains the statements and charges set forth in the petition. That they have been informed by counsel that the relator has made an affidavit in support of the application for the writ of mandamus, which they have not seen, but which they are informed by counsel contains the statements and charges set forth in the petition

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Owing to the absence from the City of one of the trustees of the Mount Sinai Hospital, the sale of property belonging to that institution, located on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, advertised to take place at the Exchange, yesterday, was adjourned by ALLEN & BROWN, the auctioneers, until Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1871.

At private sale the following transactions in City real estate are reported as having been recently effected through the brokers named:

By Isaac Stowe, No. 45 Pine-street, eight full lots on the west side of Eighth-avenue, commencing about 100 feet from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, sold together for $67,000. Also, four lots on the north-east corner of Madison-avenue and Ninety-first-street, plot 100 by 62.4, sold for $20,000. Also, with the assistance of Messrs. LYNCH & CARY, corner Broadway and Pine-street, two lots on Fifth-avenue, 50 feet more or less on One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, with two new dwellings thereon, on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, 50 feet west of Fifth-avenue, sold for $23,000.

By JOHN B. CHURCH, No. 11 Pine-street, eight two and a half lots and stable on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 300 feet west of Fifth-avenue, sold for $23,000.

By T. E. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, a handsome three-story brown-stone dwelling and lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 100 feet east of Third-avenue, No. 211 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, sold for $8,000. Also, a lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 25 feet east of Third-avenue, No. 213 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, sold for $6,000. Also, a lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 50 feet west of Fifth-avenue, sold for $23,000.

By T. E. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, a handsome three-story brown-stone dwelling and lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 100 feet east of Third-avenue, No. 211 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, sold for $8,000. Also, a lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 25 feet east of Third-avenue, No. 213 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, sold for $6,000. Also, a lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 50 feet west of Fifth-avenue, sold for $23,000.

By JOHN B. CHURCH, No. 11 Pine-street, two and a half lots and stable on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 300

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

WHITE STAR LINE.

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COM-
PANY'S LINE
FOR
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Mrs. COMSTOCK AND MISS PYRAM.

Mrs. C. GUERNSEY'S SCHOOL.

Mrs. E. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

MISS HITCHCOCK'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

MISS ROBERTS AND MISS HAY.

MISS BAILEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

MISS HAY ROGERS' CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

MISS ANNA

THE RUINED CITY.

(Continued from First Page.)

that, notwithstanding the Chicago fire, they will have a surplus of over $2,000,000 good assets still standing.

A meeting of the Germania, Hanover, Niagara, and Republic Insurance Companies, composing the Underwriters' Agency of New-York, was held yesterday morning, and preparations were made to pay, immediately upon adjustment, all losses incurred at Chicago, after doing which the capitals of all the Companies will remain unimpaired, with a surplus of over $200,000, leaving the gross cash assets of the Underwriters' Agency over $5,000,000.

The Standard, Hope, Gebhard, Exchange, and People's Fire Insurance Companies state that they have no insurance on the disastrous fires in Chicago. The Arctic Fire Insurance Company has no risks in Chicago. The Hamilton Fire Insurance did not lose a cent by the fire. The Hope Insurance Company sustained no loss whatever by the fire. The Republic Fire Insurance lost $135,000; capital, $200,000; surplus, $100,000. The Knickerbocker Fire Insurance did not lose a cent.

The losses of the American Exchange Insurance Company, of this City, by the fire, are very trifling, not exceeding $15,000. The most of the property covered by the Company was located beyond the burnt district.

Contributions for the Relief of the Sufferers.

The members of the Stock Exchange held a meeting yesterday, and contributed $30,000, at the same time instructing the Governing Committee so to donate $50,000 of the finances will admit. The Cotton Exchange contributed $10,000, and expect to be able to report $5,000 more, which is very liberal, considering the fact that the cotton operators are not at all affected by the fire. The following gentlemen are on the General Relief Committee of the Cotton Exchange: E. R. Fielding, Chairman; Jas. F. Wenman, M. Lehman, Geo. Cromwell, Robt. Moore, S. D. Harrison, President Exchange, ex officio member of the Committee. The following were appointed a committee to collect stocking, &c., and report to the above General Committee: Wm. V. King, A. B. Cornwall, C. W. Adams, Frank Rosen, Wm. Say.

Disbursements of clothing are to be sent to Messrs. Cornwall & Co., No. 100 Pearl-street, and No. 60 Beaver-street, or they will be sent for on application to Charles A. Easton, No. 141 Pearl-street.

The Produce Exchange Contributions.

The members of the Produce Exchange held a meeting yesterday afternoon at which Col. J. H. Rand presided, and brief speeches were made and a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of thirty to solicit subscriptions. The following contributions were made:

W. W. Winkle.....	$ 500
David Dows & Co.....	1,000
——— Forier.....	20
Marion Crane.....	200
John Hoffman.....	100
Mr. Park.....	100
W. J. Donnell.....	100
R. J. Woods.....	100
——— Nye.....	250
Charles Parker.....	100
James Smith.....	50
John Tracy & Co.....	100
Charles Parker.....	100
R. D. Bell & Co.....	100
C. H. Hughes.....	100
J. P. White.....	100
Mann & Jurtis.....	100
John Gordon.....	50
Wm. Hargous & Co.....	400
John O. Bates.....	50
Jas. W. Cronzon.....	50
Samuel Hemmeway, Jr., Agent Home Office.....	50
R. H. Van Riper.....	100
J. E. Knapp.....	50
Orser & Sledge.....	100
H. L. Hargous & Co.....	200
John R. Harris & Son.....	50
Wm. Powell & Co.....	100
Davis & Atwood.....	50
M. J. Marshall.....	50
H. Schmidt.....	100
Wm. Paton & Co.....	200
John H. Pool.....	200
Kane & Otis.....	200
W. H. Fleming.....	50
George Hegrath.....	100
Archibald Baxter & Co.....	200
Franklin Sayre & Co.....	200
Webb, Turner & Co.....	200
Goodwin & Hunter.....	50
Chandler & Hunter.....	100
A. S. Spalding.....	100
C. H. Remington.....	100
Chas. Watts & Co.....	100
F. E. Smith & Co.....	100
James Davis.....	25
R. Hannan.....	200
Bowne & Townsend.....	100
D. H. Gilman & Co.....	200
J. H. Boynton.....	100
Beekman & Co.....	100
John Orphe.....	50
John Sutphen.....	100
A. A. M'Averill.....	100
A. D. Corson.....	50
Gamble & McVeil.....	100
Phillips & Co.....	100
Metcalf & Gibbs.....	200
Henry W. Smith.....	200
Jno. Lockits & Co.....	100
——— Burnett.....	100
George T. Hoyer & Co.....	100
Chamberlain, Howe & Co.....	200
J. Roberts & Co.....	500
James Smith.....	50
L. Bayne.....	50
W. H. Cleveland.....	100
H. F. Gunn.....	500
David Hughes.....	100
Williams, Bee & Co.....	100
Stone Brother.....	200
F. E. Aller.....	50
Wm. Hall.....	100
E. C. Bogert.....	50
J. H. Reed & Co.....	251
Thomas Richardson.....	100
C. H. Herrick.....	100
A. A. Low & Brother.....	500
George Opdyke & Co.....	1,000
Illinois Central Railroad Company, by Abram S. Hewitt.....	10,000
Russell Cooper.....	1,000
Jay Cooke & Co.....	10,000
Morris K. Jesup & Co.....	5,000
The Presbytery of New-York, by J. & J. Stuart.	500
G. H. Chisholm & Co.....	1,000
Henry Clews & Co.....	1,000
Peake, Opdyke & Co.....	10,000
Jonathan Sturges.....	1,000
Weston & Gray.....	1,000
Bliss, Fabyan & Co.....	1,000
Fabbri & Chauncey.....	1,000
Babcock & Brothers.....	1,000
Cooper, Hewitt & Co.....	1,000
H. K. Bogert & Brother.....	500
Williams & Guion.....	500
Spalding, Hunt & Co.....	500
Phelps, Dodge & Co.....	1,000
E. F. Stoughton.....	2,000
Henry D. Moil & Co.....	500
American Bank Note Company.....	500
William Brinkerhoff & Co.....	100
Bernard & Hutton.....	1,000
Cyrus W. Field.....	500
J. & W. Seligman.....	2,500
Dr. Edward Delafield.....	100
Miss Emma H. Delafield.....	25
Cash.....	1
Cash.....	5
H. K. Jesie & Co.....	100
H. B. Claflin & Co.....	10,000
Employes of H. B. Claflin & Co.....	1,000
John Devol & Sons.....	500
Total.....	$83,000

The Chairman said: We have with us to-day a distinguished member of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. A suggestion comes from him to the Chamber, that if a cable dispatch were sent from this Chamber to the Chamber in Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow and the other leading cities in Great Britain, he thinks it would insure a generous response. I venture to invite, the gentleman to express his views to the Chamber. The gentleman is Mr. Patterson, of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Patterson—Mr. President, I only hoped to be permitted to make a private communication to yourself. I didn't think the honor would be allowed me to make a suggestion to a meeting of such distinguished members as those present. In England, I am sure, the feeling of sympathy will be as intense as it is in New-York for the sufferings of those who have been visited by so dire a calamity. Therefore I ventured on the suggestion that the representation should go from the Chair, clothed with the authority of the chamber of that body over which you so honorably preside, that thereby my countrymen would be made aware of the extent of the calamity that they were invited to assist in alleviating, and that they would have the further assurance that a body so favorably known as the Chamberin England would themselves undertake to say that the relief so provided would be judiciously distributed for the relief of human suffering. [Applause.] Chairman—The Chair ventures to say more, in the name of the entire members of this body, the thanks of the Chamber for the warm sympathy which our friend from the other side of the water has expressed in view of this overwhelming calamity.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Secretary read the list of the Committee.

The Committee was empowered to add to their number, and the officers of the Chamber were read to the Committee.

Chairman—I may here announce that the total amount thus far collected—(in forty-minutes) is $50,000. I should like to see $100,000 if possible.

Mr. Henry Clews announced that the New-York Stock Exchange had voted $50,000 toward the relief of the sufferers.

Letters were read from the following: M. K. Jesup & Co. announcing that they had sent a check for the Mayor of Chicago, placing $5,000 at his disposal.

G. D. Bancroft, authorizing the names of H. B. Claflin & Co. to be put down for $10,000, and their employees for $5,000.

Mr. Low moved that the principal cities of Europe be communicated with. The motion was carried. The meeting then adjourned.

The Committee will meet this morning in the Chamber at 11 o'clock.

The following cable dispatch has been sent by the Freedmen's

[illegible]

Chamber of Commerce, New-York, Oct. 10, 1871.

At Liverpool, Birmingham, Bradford, Sheffield, Newcastle, Dundee, Glasgow, Dublin, Cork, Southampton, The Potteries, Manchester, Leeds, Bridgewater, Hull, Leith, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Belfast, Bristol, Falmouth, Macclesfield, Stoke upon Trent.

Generous Contributions of Food, Clothing, &c., Wagon-Loads of Presents from New-York to Chicago.

The Twenty-third-street Ferry presented a busy scene throughout yesterday. Boxes of various sizes were brought there in large numbers previous to their being dispatched to the relief of the Chicago sufferers. Five large wagons have been set apart for the conveyance of these goods to Chicago.

The following is a correct list of the names of our citizens who have sent relief to the ill-fated people of Chicago:

Michael Vance & Co., Broadway, 200 Wagon-load assorted; Evans, Gardner & Co., Broadway, one load assorted; Lord & Taylor, Broadway, one case blankets; Arnold, Constable & Co., Broadway, two wagon-loads of assorted; Ball, Black & Co., Broadway, two wagon-loads of assorted; Goy & Co., Broadway, two cases hats and caps; Lord & Taylor, Broadway, one box hats and caps; Tiffany & Co., Broadway, one box silver-ware; Grand Central Hotel, one load blankets and clothing; E. Stillwell, No. 46 Broome-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Mrs. Sloan, Broadway, two wagon-loads of assorted; Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 16 Prince-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 26 Pitt-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 19 Clinton-place, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 30 Mercer-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 1 Old Slip, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 9 Jones-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 15 Leonard-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 29 Elizabeth-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 10 Bleecker-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 6 Mercer-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 22 Thirty-fourth-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 35 West Thirty-first-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 14 Jefferson-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 24 Grand-street, 2 wagon-loads of assorted; Police Station, No. 38 West Twenty-second-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 28 West Forty-first-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 16 Thirty-fifth-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 18 Jefferson-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 12 Mercer-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 4 Charles-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 20 West Fifty-fourth-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 17 Fifty-fifth-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 31 Eighty-eighth-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 37 Eighty-fifth-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 41 Eighty-fifth-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 42 Eighty-fifth-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 43 Eighty-fifth-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No. 44 Eighty-fifth-street, one wagon-load of assorted; Police Station, No.